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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (PAGE 114)

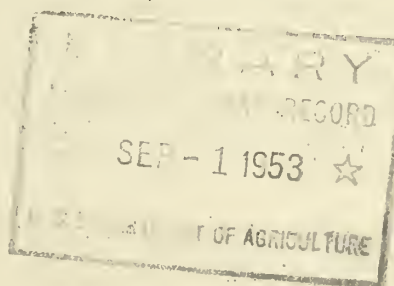
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

AUGUST 17, 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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L A T E N E W S

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Indonesia's copra exports during July totaled 29,118 long tons, substantially above the preceding months of 1953. Total shipments during January-July 1953 amounted to 120,699 tons against 206,342 tons in the comparable period of 1952. The breakdown of the July 1953 copra exports by country of destination is as follows: the Netherlands--9,829 tons; Western Germany--12,122; France--3,626; Norway--3,049 and Japan--492 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during July totaled 29,231 tons of which 23,621 tons originated in East Indonesia and 5,610 tons in West Borneo. July deliveries to oil mills came to 11,669 tons. The buying price in East Indonesia and West Borneo decreased by 10 rupiahs as of August 1 to 130 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing. This price is guaranteed until the end of August.

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The Government of India reversed an earlier decision in an announcement on July 28, 1953, that all cotton export licenses issued during the season (ending August 31, 1953) will be valid until September 30, 1953. A notification issued on June 27 maintained the deadline for validity of the licenses at June 30 and another on July 17 extended the final shipping date to August 10 for licenses issued after June 1. Export licenses are available only for the following varieties: Bengal desi, Mathias, Kalagins, Dholleras, C.P.I., C.P.II, Central India desi and Oomra desi.

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**FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS**

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## WORLD CONSUMPTION TRENDS IN MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Per-capita consumption of milk solids-not-fat has increased in recent years in most of the 14 principal countries <sup>1/</sup> even though the increase in milk production since World War II has been at a slower rate than the increase in population. Consumption of milk fat on a per-capita basis, however, has decline. These shifts reflect the relatively favorable demand for whole milk products and the weakening demand for the fat portion because of increased competition from vegetable and marine fats.

About 20 billion pounds more milk was produced in 1952 in the countries studied than prewar and an additional 25 billion pounds of milk was shifted from butter to whole milk uses. In addition about 9 billion more pounds of skimmed milk were dried in 1952 than prewar. Not all these increases in utilization of whole milk and milk solids-not-fat occurred in the 14 countries studied as Latin America, Asia, and parts of Africa and the Middle East took substantially larger quantities of canned and dried milk in 1952 than in prewar.

Human consumption of liquid milk has increased significantly during recent years, amounting to 125,750 million pounds in 1952 compared with the 1934-38 average of 94,620 million pounds in the 14 countries. This increase reflects the rapid growth of nutritional science and the resulting emphasis upon the need for larger intakes of milk. Subsidization of the price of fluid milk in some countries has also contributed to increased consumption. Another contributing factor has been that employment and consumer's earnings have generally been favorable in recent years and retail prices of milk have tended to increase less than other food items.

In most European countries per-capita consumption of liquid milk has risen above prewar levels, the principal exceptions being Western Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. The increase in the United Kingdom has been particularly pronounced (234 pounds before the war to 346 pounds in 1952). Significant increases have also occurred in Oceania. It appears that a further expansion in per-capita consumption of fluid milk might be expected in Western Germany, and in parts of Eastern and Southern Europe where per-capita consumption still lags behind prewar levels.

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<sup>1/</sup> Countries included are Canada, United States; Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.



MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Total milk production and per capita consumption of fluid milk and dairy products, in specified countries, prewar average, annual 1949-52

Country	Unit	Prewar 1/	1949	1950	1951	1952
<u>Belgium</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	6,790	6,816	7,123	7,327	7,066
Total consumption*	Pounds	777	911	907	949	991
Fluid	"	173	237	186	193	188
Butter	"	20.6	22.1	24.7	24.7	24.7
Cheese	"	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.8	9.4
Canned milk	"	1.1	6.6	9.0	6.0	6.0
Dried milk	"	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.9
<u>Denmark</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	11,684	10,789	11,931	11,537	10,922
Total consumption*	Pounds	897	673	752	2/ 831	2/ 905
Fluid	"	369	366	370	392	379
Butter	"	19.5	9.3	13.6	15.8	19.9
Cheese	"	13.8	14.8	10.3	14.9	15.7
Canned milk	"	0.8	0.2	1.9	3/	3/
Dried milk	"	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	3/
<u>France 4/</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	33,000	30,671	34,030	36,350	34,170
Total consumption*	Pounds	627	5/ 603	666	690	649
Fluid	"	193	200	210	218	195
Butter	"	12.7	12.2	13.5	14.4	13.9
Cheese	"	14.3	12.7	14.3	14.2	14.2
Canned milk	"	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.5	4.0
Dried milk	"	0.2	3/	0.5	0.8	0.9
<u>Germany, Western 6/</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	7/8/ 33,069	8/23,225	31,162	33,446	34,862
Total consumption*	Pounds	7/8/ 832	8/ 496	690	699	2/ 671
Fluid	"	7/8/ 266	3/ 149	223	236	254
Butter	"	7/8/ 19.0	8/ 10.8	14.6	14.2	15.6
Cheese	"	7/8/ 7.7	8/ 7.7	8.2	8.8	8.7
Canned milk	"	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Dried milk	"	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
<u>Italy 2/</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	14,109	14,330	16,526	17,103	17,812
Total consumption*	Pounds	225	252	266	291	299
Fluid	"	80	105	102	106	115
Butter	"	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.1
Cheese	"	11.3	11.1	12.7	13.0	14.6
Canned milk	"	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Dried milk	"	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/

-Continued-

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Total milk production and per capita consumption of fluid milk and dairy products, in specified countries, prewar average, annual 1949-52 (Continued)

Country	Unit	Prewar 1/	1949	1950	1951	1952
<u>Netherlands</u>						
Milk production	Mil. Lbs.	11,180	12,045	12,723	12,494	12,271
Total consumption*						
Fluid	Pounds	809	668	683	675	626
Butter	"	272	369	354	359	309
Cheese	"	15.2	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.5
Canned milk	"	16.0	14.5	13.0	14.8	17.1
Dried milk	"	1.1	0.6	4.4	1.8	5.8
	"	2.2	1.4	6.1	3.7	2.8
<u>Norway</u>						
Milk production	Mil. Lbs.	2,954	3,417	3,526	3,490	3,431
Total consumption*						
Fluid	Pounds	2/ 924	2/ 939	2/ 915	2/ 943	2/ 890
Butter	"	387	551	536	531	477
Cheese	"	15.2	11.7	9.2	10.0	9.3
Canned milk	"	16.9	13.7	17.2	18.5	20.4
Dried milk	"	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
	"	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
<u>Sweden</u>						
Milk production	Mil. Lbs.	10,238	10,245	10,803	10,529	10,093
Total consumption*						
Fluid	Pounds	1,256	1,357	1,365	1,223	1,255
Butter	"	521	518	537	516	513
Cheese	"	22.1	31.3	30.5	25.9	26.1
Canned milk	"	14.1	17.6	17.5	16.3	19.4
Dried milk	"	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4
	"	0.4	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.8
<u>Switzerland 10/</u>						
Milk production	Mil. Lbs.	6,041	5,142	5,673	5,915	5,921
Total consumption*						
Fluid	Pounds	1,025	1,000	1,026	2/ 983	2/ 975
Butter	"	511	524	514	506	488
Cheese	"	14.3	12.3	13.4	13.3	13.5
Canned milk	"	17.6	20.3	18.3	17.7	18.0
Dried milk	"	0.2	0.2	1.1	3/	3/
	"	1.0	3.1	2.8	3/	3/
<u>United Kingdom</u>						
Milk production	Mil. Lbs.	18,424	21,552	23,062	22,124	22,454
Total consumption*						
Fluid	Pounds	970	798	865	829	763
Butter	"	234	340	347	351	346
Cheese	"	24.8	13.5	15.9	14.3	12.2
Canned milk	"	8.8	9.9	9.3	10.6	8.6
Dried milk	"	11.4	6.9	7.2	5.6	6.7
	"	1.4	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.9

-Continued-

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Total milk production and per capita consumption of fluid milk and dairy products, in specified countries, prewar average, annual 1949-52 (Continued)

Country	Unit	Prewar 1/	1949	1950	1951	1952
<u>Australia</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	8/11/11,780	11/12,968	11/12,848	11/11,356	11/11,849
Total consumption*	Pounds	976	1,081	983	1,075	1,046
Fluid	"	8/234	327	317	311	307
Butter	"	8/31.4	28.9	24.8	30.0	30.4
Cheese	"	8/3.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	4.9
Canned milk	"	8/3.9	8.7	9.5	7.5	8.8
Dried milk	"	8/2.0	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.8
<u>New Zealand 8/</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	10,176	10,129	10,416	11,003	11,149
Total consumption*	Pounds	1,293	2/1,108	2/1,174	2/1,283	2/1,341
Fluid	"	12/423	12/492	12/526	12/524	12/521
Butter	"	40.6	31.0	33.0	39.2	42.7
Cheese	"	5.0	7.4	6.0	5.9	5.7
Canned milk	"	3.1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Dried milk	"	0.6	3/	3/	3/	3/
<u>Canada</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	15,284	16,843	16,449	16,424	16,785
Total consumption*	Pounds	1,223	1,095	1,102	1,082	1,061
Fluid	"	12/426	12/427	12/427	12/419	12/413
Butter	"	31.0	23.5	23.5	22.6	22.0
Cheese	"	3.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
Canned milk	"	7.1	16.5	19.5	20.0	20.6
Dried milk	"	1.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.5
<u>United States</u>						
Milk production	Mil.Lbs.	105,900	117,003	117,302	115,341	115,517
Total consumption*	Pounds	791	724	731	707	694
Fluid	"	330	352	349	352	352
Butter	"	16.9	10.4	10.6	9.5	8.7
Cheese	"	5.3	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.7
Evaporated and Condensed milk						
Unskimmed	Pounds	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Total	"	18.5	25.1	25.8	23.9	22.8
Dried milk	"	1.9	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.8

1/ Prewar averages are for the years 1933/34-1937/38 for Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, 1935-38 for Western Germany, 1935-39 for Canada and the United States and 1934-38 for others.

2/ Does not include canned and dried milk. 3/ Not available.

4/ Prewar estimates exclude the Saar; for other years include the Saar.

5/ Does not include dried milk.

6/ Prewar estimates exclude the Saar and Western Sectors of Berlin; for other years estimates exclude the Saar, but include Western Sectors of Berlin.



## Footnotes--(Continued)

7/ Estimated. 8/ Years ending June 30. 9/ Includes the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 10/ Includes the milk of cows and goats. 11/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 12/ Includes milk for ice cream.

\* Per-capita consumption of fluid milk and dairy products, in terms of milk equivalents

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.

The per-capita consumption of butter is on a considerably lower level than before the war, however, total consumption in Western Europe is approaching prewar totals. It appears that butter is still the preferred edible fat in many areas, particularly in parts of North America, Northern Europe, and Oceania, but that the cost of production compared with vegetable fat is a restricting factor even in countries with strong preferences for butter. Per-capita consumption in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom is less than half the rate prevailing before the war while the rate in the United States is only about 54 percent of prewar. Larger production of margarine, as shown in the following table, has contributed to reduced butter consumption.

MARGARINE: Production in specified countries,  
annual 1938 and 1950-52.

Country	Years			
	1938	1950	1951	1952
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	-	94	105	106
United States	385	937	1,037	1,286
Belgium	141	144	153	163
Denmark	179	135	161	169
Western Germany	<u>1/</u> 985	804	992	1,126
Netherlands	157	388	386	<u>2/</u> 422
Norway	120	140	157	173
Sweden	135	174	189	205
United Kingdom	466	838	999	996
Australia <u>3/</u>	34	67	56	71
Union of So. Africa <u>4/</u>	-	10	<u>5/</u> 6	10

1/ All Germany. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Year ending June 30. 4/ Year ending Aug. 31. 5/ Dec. 1950-Aug. 1951.

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, Commonwealth Economic Committee, May, 1953.

Per-capita consumption of cheese has tended to increase over prewar levels as production has increased at a faster rate than population. The shift of large quantities of milk formerly going into butter-making to the manufacture of cheese because of relatively favorable cheese prices has contributed to the increased output and consumption. In Western Europe, cheese production in 1952 was about 19 percent above prewar compared with a population increase of 12 percent. There have also been substantial increases in the per-capita consumption of cheese during recent years in the United States and Canada and, to a lesser extent in Oceania.

The consumption of canned milk has increased sharply during the postwar period as a result of a substantial increase in production. Per-capita consumption in the Netherlands, Europe's most important producer and exporter, has increased from 1.1 during prewar to 5.8 in 1952. Increases in the consumption of dried milk, has been particularly rapid since World War II. Exports of this product have been considerably above prewar although those from the United States declined sharply in 1952 compared with earlier postwar years. Based on reported imports and other available information, it appears that consumption of canned and dried milk are continuing to increase sharply in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and in Latin America. In 1952, Latin America imported about 150 million pounds of canned milk and 117 million pounds of dried milk compared with 54 and 6 million pounds respectively, in the prewar year of 1938. Imports of canned milk into Southeast Asia last year totaled approximately 390 million pounds, an increase of 240 million over the prewar average, while imports of dried milk increased from 4 to 73 million pounds during this period.

#### LARGEST CANADIAN POTATO ACREAGE IN 1953

The area seeded to potatoes in Canada this year is estimated at 320,800 acres, according to recent reports from Ottawa. This is 24,000 acres or 8 percent larger than in 1952. Increased plantings occurred in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta. Plantings in the principle exporting provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are estimated at 99,800 acres which is 9,000 acres or 10 percent larger than last year.

Exports of Canadian potatoes to the United States are not likely to exceed the usual seed potatoes and small trade in table stock across the border. The expectation of limited Canadian exports to the United States is based on the relatively large 1953 crop forecast for the United States, the current United States price level and existing tariffs.

There are reasons to expect stronger than usual import markets in Latin America this winter for exportable potatoes from both the United States and Canada.

CUBAN RICE IMPORT  
QUOTA OF 1953-54 1/

Cuba's preliminary rice import quota for the 1953-54 (July-June) quota year was established by the Cuban Government at 4,640,000 Spanish quintals (471 million pounds) and announced in Decree No. 1778 of July 1, 1953. The decree set 1,390,000 quintals (141 million pounds) of rice as the preliminary deficit low-duty quota in addition to the basic low-tariff quota of 3,250,000 quintals (330 million pounds).

The decree also stipulated that the quantity of rice of the July-June 1952-53 quotas which entered Cuba after June 30, 1953, should be deducted from the new preliminary rice quota. Accordingly, in Resolution No. 312, dated July 20, and published July 28, the quantity of 410,000 quintals (42 million pounds) was deducted from the preliminary rice quota of 4,640,000 quintals, as that pertaining to quotas announced for the rice quota year 1952-53 and entered into Cuba after June 30, 1953.

From the 4,230,000 quintals (429 million pounds) remaining after the above deduction, 126,900 quintals (13 million pounds), or 3 percent of 4,230,000 quintals, also was deducted. In Decree 1668 of July 4, 1953, 3 percent of the basic and preliminary quotas was set aside as a reserve rice fund at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce to provide for unforeseen contingencies that may arise in the supplies of the country, or in the distribution established by this Decree, or to be distributed in accordance with regulations that may be adopted in due course by that Ministry. A total of 4,103,100 quintals (416 million pounds) is, therefore, the quantity now eligible to be imported in the 1953-54 quota year at the low-duty rate.

In Decree 1668, the Cuban Government also established individual import quotas for all the 219 Cuban importers of rice. The average period on which the individual quotas are to be based is for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950. For importers of rice since 1950, the years 1951 and 1952 are allowed.

Rice arrivals into Cuba during the 1952-53 quota year (July-June) totaled 521 million pounds as compared with 496 million pounds in the preceding quota year, and with an average of 575 million pounds during the 5-year period ended June 30, 1952. Of the total arrivals in the 1952-53 quota year, 99 percent was imported from the United States, and 1 percent from Dominican Republic, Italy, Honduras, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Canada.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



CUBA: Milled rice arrivals, by months,  
quota years, July 1947 - June 1953

Month	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
July	12	12	25	139	76	95
August	16	3	35	54	44	27
September	42	28	35	97	61	42
October	103	49	99	135	55	49
November	106	93	79	45	70	64
December	115	77	85	59	53	52
July-December	394	267	358	529	359	329
January	8	71	93	75	15	47
February	8	51	7	61	34	40
March	35	37	12	51	29	37
April	30	19	24	26	26	25
May	100	21	13	17	24	5
June	37	29	3	2	9	38
January-June	218	228	152	232	137	192
Total	612	495	510	761	496	521

1/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from ships' manifests.

ANTARCTIC WHALE CATCH QUOTA REDUCED  
TO 15,500 BLUE-WHALE-UNITS

The annual catch limitation for baleen whales during the 1953-54 Antarctic pelagic season will be reduced from 16,000 to 15,500 blue-whale units, subject to final approval by member nations of the International Whaling Commission, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This action was taken during the fifth annual meeting of the Commission held at London, England, June 22-26, 1953, and was regarded as necessary to protect world whale stocks.

Other amendments to the Schedule annexed to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and approved by the Commission, included: (1) prohibiting the taking of blue whales in the Antarctic before January 16, 1954, and (2) permitting the taking of humpback whales in the Antarctic on February 1, 2, 3, and 4. The opening date of the 1953-54 pelagic whaling season is January 2, 1954.

The Commission decided to convene its sixth meeting at Tokyo, Japan, on July 19, 1954.



CANADA'S FLAXSEED ACREAGE REDUCED;  
SOYBEAN ACREAGE UP ONE-FOURTH

Canada's flaxseed acreage in 1953 is down from last year, although the acreage in soybeans is up sharply, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The preliminary estimates of crop acreages in Canada, released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, indicate that the area in flaxseed this year is 1,036,000 acres, a decline of 14 percent from the 1,206,500 acres harvested in 1952. The acreage in the Province of Manitoba alone, where nearly half of Canada's total flaxseed acreage is planted, is down one-sixth from 1952. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the indicated declines are, respectively, 10 and 2 percent. In Ontario and British Columbia, where flaxseed is of lesser importance, acreages are lower than in 1952 by 45 and 32 percent, respectively.

The steadily-growing interest in soybean production in Canada is reflected in the fact that a new record in soybean output probably will be attained again in 1953. Confined solely to the Province of Ontario, Canada's soybean acreage this year is estimated at 216,000 acres, or 26 percent more than the 172,000 acres in beans last year.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM  
TURKEY AT RECORD LEVEL

Exports of 388,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of cotton from Turkey during August-June 1952-53 were the highest on record for previous similar periods of time, according to Laurell L. Soranton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ankara. The 11-month totals for recent years were 243,000 bales in 1951-52, 344,000 in 1950-51 and 197,000 in 1949-50. Western Germany is the principal export market every year as shown on the accompanying table.

The acreage planted to cotton in 1953 is reported to be down by about 15 percent from the 1,660,000 acres planted in 1951-52 as a result of declining cotton prices and a shift to cultivation of cereal crops, tobacco, sesame and rice. Excessive rain, cool weather, and heavy insect infestation retarded planting and damaged young cotton plants in April and May but hot, dry weather since early June has been favorable for the crop. No production estimate is available for 1953-54. Last year's crop was estimated at about 700,000 bales.

Unsold stocks on hand July 1, 1953, were estimated at 115,000 to 135,000 bales. Requirements for local consumption in 1952-53 were about 230,000 bales.

Prices quoted at Izmir on August 7, 1953, were equivalent to 38.23 U. S. cents a pound for Acala I and 35.64 cents for Acala II. At Adana, Acala I was quoted at 32.08 cents.

**TURKEY:** Exports of cotton by countries of destination; annual 1948-51; August-June 1951-52 and 1952-53

Country of destination:	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1948	1949	1950	1951	August-June	
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Austria.....	1/	1	4	2	2	7
Czechoslovakia.....	23	24	27	20	18	24
Finland.....	3	5	8	1/	1/	9
France.....	18	35	25	61	59	75
West Germany.....	33	80	167	131	126	117
Hungary.....	1/	2	11	16	11	21
Italy.....	1	17	34	9	8	95
Netherlands.....	11	1	4	1	1	4
Poland.....	9	1/	3	2	2	7
Rumania.....	4	1/	1/	2	1	0
Sweden.....	9	1/	2/	1/	1/	4
United Kingdom.....	4	22	32	9	9	4
Other countries.....	14	22	3/ 34	8	6	21
Total.....	129	209	349	261	243	338
1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.						
3/ Japan 16.						

Compiled from Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur and official reports.

#### BRAZIL RESUMES COTTON EXPORTS AT MODERATE RATE

Sales of Brazilian cotton for export have increased considerably since the two-price system based on futures quotations on the New York Cotton Exchange was announced on May 12, 1953. Export sales during the subsequent 2 months totaled around 135,000 bales (partly estimated) whereas exports during the previous 10 months (August-May 1952-53) totaled only 112,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). Exports during similar periods in 1951-52 and 1950-51 amounted to 296,000 bales and 434,000, respectively.

The decreases in exports in 1951-52 and 1952-53 are attributed almost entirely to the fact that the Government's support prices (and those quoted to exporters) were well above the world-market level especially in the past year. Prices of other similar growths of cotton have declined by 10 to 15 cents a pound since Brazil's present support-price program was announced on March 18, 1952 (modified to some extent a year later).

Current quotations for Brazilian cotton (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 20, 1953, page 62) for export (practically all in Government possession) are slightly below those for some competitive growths and slightly above others. For this reason the export movement in coming months may be expected to continue normally from an export surplus estimated at about 1.2 million bales.

Cotton production in South Brazil for 1952-53 (harvest completed in July) is estimated at 1,010,000 bales compared with 1,700,000 in 1951-52. Acreage in the State of Sao Paulo, which produces more than 90 percent of South Brazil's crop, declined from 3,290,000 acres in 1951-52 to 2,390,000 in 1952-53. North Brazil's 1952-53 crop of 390,000 bales is higher than the 1951-52 crop of 250,000 bales. The total for all Brazil in 1952-53 is tentatively placed at 1,400,000 bales against 1,950,000 in 1951-52.

The 1953-54 crop in North Brazil (now being picked) is estimated at about the same as a year ago. Earlier expectations of a further reduction in South Brazil in 1953-54 (planting begins late in September) may be changed because of severe damage done recently to coffee trees in Sao Paulo and Parana by freezing temperatures, the coldest in 30 years. It is now possible that many farmers will plant more cotton, at least until coffee production recovers to a normal level. Also the freezing weather is expected to reduce insect infestation of the next crop. The average quality of the 1952-53 crop is considerably higher than that of the 1951-52 crop.

There is no available estimate of domestic mill consumption in 1952-53 but it is reported to be down largely because of a power shortage that may last from 1 to 3 years. Power is cut off in industrial districts for varying periods up to 4 hours daily. Consumer demand, however, has been weak and some decline in mill output may have resulted regardless of the power shortage.

#### L A T E N E W S

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Acreage goals for 1953-54 crops announced by the Government of Paraguay on July 13, 1953, represent an over-all increase of 33 percent over the 1952-53 goals with the largest increases in corn, peanuts, beans, and sweet potatoes. The acreage goal of 161,000 acres for cotton is the same as for 1952-53 but about 20 percent above the 130,000 acres actually planted last year.



